

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
MAIL DAY.  
Contains the Weekly News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
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part of the world \$15.  
per annum.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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No. 18,806.

號一月八年六十百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

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## A MIDSUMMER'S LETTER.

HOME THOUGHTS WHEN GOING  
INTO ACTION.

A midshipman of 18, who was in a ship  
which took part in the battle, writing to  
his mother, says—

As you no doubt have read, the weather  
was very misty, which kept us from a  
decisive victory. It was very exciting,  
and once we were in it I quite enjoyed it,  
but the waiting before wasn't very nice.  
My action station is in a turret right in  
the forepart of the ship, and I viewed  
the action through a periscope in the  
turret. The noise was deafening, and I  
had lost my ear protectors, but I was too  
excited to notice the noise.

The battle cruisers gave them hell, and  
were firing just in front. A destroyer just  
in front of us had its funnel blown off  
and started to blaze away. It was a  
desperate sight. Then a big ship close to  
us blew up amidships and started to sink.  
I got a fine view of her. There were lots  
of men hanging from the stern and raft  
in the water. A destroyer stood by to  
pick them up.

Large splashes came from German  
shells falling into the water fairly close  
to us, and some ricocheted over us (I  
can't spell it).

I am absolutely none the worse for it.  
Our captain and commander both wore  
white heather in their caps. As the first  
gun in the turret I was in fired our gun's  
crew gave a great cheer, which made me  
feel all funny. I thought a lot of you  
and how wonderfully good you've been to  
me all through my life. I also thought  
of daddy. I had quite a long time to  
think in before we got into it.

Next morning we met a Zepp and fired  
at it, but it disappeared behind a cloud.  
I have a memento in the shape of a tube  
which fired the second shot in our turret.

We had a memorial service this  
morning, the hymns being 499, 401, 140.  
At the same time the dead were buried  
ashore. We sent a midshipman to assist  
in carrying the coffin of a midshipman.

All the next night we had to sleep in  
our turrets. An overcast laid on a steel  
floor was my bed. We expected a  
destroyer attack in the night and some  
ships had one. Our flag part of the  
action lasted about 40 minutes.  
After a few shots from the turret it  
became very hot, and we all took off our  
coats. Of course, I was wearing my new  
Gieve's waistcoat. We went into the  
action with a big Union Jack flying and  
two white ensigns on the mast and another  
ensign astern, so there was no mistaking  
our nationality.

The next morning we were continually  
passing wreckage and bodies, some with  
life-belts on. Once an open boat passed  
with some officers and men who luckily  
escaped. We haven't received any Lon-  
don papers with the account of it. I bet  
the "Daily Mail" has a colossal head-  
line. We have obviously sunk more big  
ships of theirs than they have ours.  
Well, well, this is enough!

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamber-  
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy because it relieves cramps in  
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## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in writing for per-  
mission to do so to the Captain Super-  
intendent of Police, at least 48 hours  
before the intended date of departure,  
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height  
and occupation of the applicant, and  
stating the means of the steamer or other  
vessel or the hours of the train by which  
the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants  
should apply to provide for their passage at  
the Central Police Station between the  
hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 5 p.m. to  
9 p.m. daily.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
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Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

### PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAY.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAY.	
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BARRACKS,  
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Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season Ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Cash,  
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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

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AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£25,970,527.

—Authorized Capital 25,000,000—  
Subscribed Capital 24,500,000—  
Paid-up Capital 22,457,500—  
—Fire Funds— 3,857,047—  
—Life & Annuity Funds— 17,567,560—  
Sinking Fund Account 125,520—  
£25,970,527

Revenue Fire Branch 27,381,468—  
Life and Annuity 3,141,583—  
—Reserves— 1,141,583—  
Revenue Marine Department 837,833—  
Other Receipts 478,940—  
£29,980,923

—The Administrative Funds of the various  
branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's business.

**SHAW, TOMES & CO.**

General Managers.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HONAN' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 2 P.M. 'TAISHAN'

WEDNESDAY, 2nd AUGUST.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAN'

10 P.M. 'TAISHAN' 2 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer 8.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 12.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

M.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2006 | S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1851

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf

Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. Sundays at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 6th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 P.M.

and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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S.S. 'SUI TAI' 568 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSHING' 469 Tons

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers 'LINTIAN' and

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Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (Former Palace),

Opposite the Snake Pits.



## INTIMATIONS

## THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

(Assisted by Mr. DENHAM FULLER.)

## GRAND CONCERT

will be given in the Ball Room, Government House, on the night of the arrival of the "Novara" (due on THURSDAY, August 10th) at 8.30 p.m.

A portion of the net proceeds will be given to the Local War Charities Fund.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co. Seats \$2.50 each. Hongkong, July 26, 1916. 859

## NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, HONGKONG (In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Liquidators. Appointed by the Hongkong Government. Hongkong, June 13, 1916. 744

## NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 38520 { Concerto in E Minor (Violin) Tsaye.  
D17727 { Serenade (Spanish Dance) (Cello) Pablo Casals.  
The Swan.  
D17712 { Campanella (Piano Solo) Godowsky.  
Hark, Hark, The Lark (Piano Solo).  
D17701 { Nocturne in E-flat (Violin) Paderewski.  
Liebesfreud.  
D17711 { Invitation to the Waltz. Isolde's Love Song (Grand Syn. Orch.).

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Every kind of Footwear MADE TO ORDER



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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1908) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Sneyd, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

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THE ALEXANDER OAKE Oakes Co. Oakes, Confectioners, 25-26, with Wines & Liquors

## INTIMATIONS

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

THE Directors of the above Company have recommended an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3% (equal to 3% per share) on the PREFERRED ORDINARY SHARES and 10% (equal to 10% per share) on the DEFERRED ORDINARY SHARES calculated at the rate of 3/16 per Dollar.

Dividends are free of Tax for those Shareholders on the Colonial Register. In accordance with advice received from London, Income Tax must be deducted from both Preferred and Deferred Shareholders' Dividend Warrants on the Colonial Register. Dividend Warrants for Shareholders on the Colonial Register will be payable on and after FRIDAY the 11th August, 1916, at the Company's Office, TRANSFER HOUSE, of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 2nd to THURSDAY the 16th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, July 31, 1916. 876

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 29 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Chabo of Sibako Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents COWIE HARBOUR COAL Company, Limited. Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915. 1027

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR DAIRY BRAND BUTTER.

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Acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

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## SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

POLIU AND HIS BRITISH COMRADE.

The following tribute to the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the French is from an English officer who has served in France.

You ask what we think of the French Army, and its methods, and how we get on with the French soldiers and the people of the villages behind the firing line.

It is quite unnecessary for me to attempt to pay any sort of tribute to what you might call the business management of the French Army, or to the extraordinary efficiency and valor of the French troops. I imagine the whole world has been recognizing the one and paying real homage to the other for some time past. I am not sure whether the world at large is equally aware of the true greatness, the grandeur of the sacrifices France has made.

I never want to hear the word "fervour" used again in connection with our French friends; or, if I do, it will always have a meaning for me such as "never before associated with it." Do you remember a poem of some years ago, "The Tides"? It describes how a young officer, a mere boy, brings to Napoleon news of the capture of Ratisbon. He was wounded, you know.

You looked twice at you as his breast Was all but shot in two.

Well, Napoleon was mighty pleased, you must know. The news was a big relief to him. His face showed his pride and gladness. And then he looked down at his messenger, and the flash went out of his eyes. I hope I have the words right:—

"You're wounded?" "Nay," his soldier's pride Touched to the quick, he said: "I'm killed, Sir!" And his chief beside, Smiling the boy fell dead.

That was the way of it, as I remember; and the frivolity of that boy's answer and smile is the only kind of frivolity I shall associate with the name of France after this war. I give you my word there is nobody French in all this countryside who is not consciously, gladly, steadily, and all the time making his or her sacrifice for France to-day—the sacrifice of themselves. They cannot offer more.

"It is for France," "Madame, Monsieur, my child—it is for France." With these words, upon my honour, you might take not only that belongs to them; all they have not yet been asked to give, but you could take life itself from these poor, brave, over-again. The thought of question or discussion of sacrifice, the avoidance of that or that deprivation, it simply does not occur to these French people. "It is for France," "It is for France," "France has need of this." "It will help France. That is all." Further discussion is not only unnecessary, it would be looked on as indecent.

I have in my mind at this moment's dear old man and his wife refugees from— They had been what you call warm people, retired farmers. They saw the home of their old age and carefully built-up independence—all they possessed—utterly destroyed by German shells. Their refuge was all killed or in the fighting line. On a broken wheelbarrow they carried away a survivor in the shape of an old, blind, and lame sheep-dog, a book or two, and one or two small ornaments. In the village of—19 miles behind the line, the mayor gave them shelter of a certain small house, which stood empty; its owner away in the fighting line. There the white-haired dame contrived to make a home of some sort for her fragile old husband and the veteran sheep-dog of God-knows-what they lived on, with their kindly, deep-lined parchment-coloured faces.

In that village, it seemed, no place could be found to serve as a mess for my friend, Captain, and his company officers, when they arrived. The mayor was, of course, appalled to—He always is. He thought a minute. He has so many problems to solve in these war days. Ah, yes! he thought he could manage. Ah, how later, Captain, and his brother officers were comfortably established in a convenient tiny house. They found a white-haired old lady sweeping out the already perfectly clean, paved main room in which they were to stay. All was washed, the same gentle smiling old lady, helped their betters to prepare a meal. Outside, a tottering old man with almost transparent skin was busily raking together odd bits of wood to serve them for fuel.

Let me that night, Captain, paused in leading to the door, I saw the kindly old lady lying asleep. Some rough sweepings served her for a pillow.

her husband's coat was about her shoulders, and across that was his thin right arm for the parchment-faced old man lay beside her. There was no straw for him, and he was awake still.

Well, thank goodness, Captain, is the true sort of Englishman. He had the old couple in the little house, and his betters out of its warm kitchen into the shed, and a comfortable bed, of which his own Wolsley valve formed the foundation made up for the old couple on the kitchen floor. But, mark you, they never said a word about having ever occupied the house, let alone suggested that our officers had turned them out of it. Captain—only learned that next day from the man in France today.

But that is nothing; nothing at all. Madame and Monsieur are French, you understand. It is for France, not for me. What would you! No apology is needed.

It was right, too. The thing was nothing as things go in France today. It was just carrying on, so to say, part of the every-day routine of French life in the war. But is it not fine? I have no time, even if I were able, to attempt to do justice to the almost religious fervour of the patriotic devotion which is being shown, not by this man or the other, but by every single man, woman, and child in the country.

SOME one asked young Tommy, the same question you asked me, but his reply was concerned only with the French soldier, the humble "poilu" who, with the famous "Tou" of the French artillery, has won such glory. And do you know what he said was the most wonderful of all the achievements of the poilu? You would never guess. He said it was the achievement of real, understanding appreciation of, and friendship with, our Tommy.

And mind you, it is wonderful. You know what we are. Who was it said we were incomprehensible but indispensable? Whoever it was understood us more than most. I want to attempt to explain our fellows to you, but to anyone not possessed of the key—and who has it, outside England? Not every one, by any manner of means, even in England—they are assuredly apt to prove very incomprehensible. To the Frenchman their rough-east cynicism, their generally sardonic humour, which so effectively disguises from foreign eyes the fact that they have any humour at all; their reticence; the void in them which occupies the place of a dominating sense; their attitude of good-humoured scorn and contempt for any and every thing they do not wholly understand—a fairly wide field, you know—their incorrigible apparent harshness, and their consistent astuteness from all the minor traces of the politician, which is more than mere astuteness, because based on real hatred and fear of everything of the kind; conceive what an impervious shell these things would represent to the average Frenchman.

But the poilu has pierced that shell by the sheer adroitness and artistry of his inimitable tact; and, having pierced it, he has analysed and appraised by the light of his line, frank French humour the sterling stuff it hides, taken that to his big heart, rejected the shell, and become the true and loyal comrade of Tommy Atkins. Sounds simple; but believe me, the difficulties in the way were prodigious. Only real genius could have overcome them. The poilu provided the genius; and Britain can be trusted to go on providing the sterling stuff.

What do I think of the French? I salute them, as I salute the memory of Nelson and Wellington, of Roberts and Kitchener; as I salute our own beloved England, with its waiting, watching, working women of to-day—from my heart.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough, but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD-LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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LENGTH OF DOCK

DEPTH OVER SLIP AT LOW WATER

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It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *LEA & PERRINS'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

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The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE

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KAIPING COAL

New well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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Competes with the best quality English Coke for FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON  
**FRIDAY,**

the 4th August, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A NUMBER OF LOTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—  
Several Carpets and Rugs, Sideboards, Dining Wagon, Dining Tables, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, Piano, a few lots of Porcelain, &c., &c., Ice Chests, &c.

Also  
Tea Sets, etc.  
And  
A number of Lots of Mattings, &c., &c., 1 Cattle Motor, Complete, Gent's Bicycles, &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 27, 1916. 863

# PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of **Cas. J. GAUFF & Co.** to sell by Public Auction,

ON  
**SATURDAY and MONDAY,**  
the 12th & 14th August, 1916, commencing each day at 10.30 a.m., at their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road, VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE,

Comprising:—  
Gold and Gem Jewellery; English American and Swiss 18ct. and 14ct. Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers; Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Rotators; Sinks; Thomson Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercantile; Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; T. Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view from Friday, 4th August, until day of sale.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1916. 875

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, One GRAND PIANO by Brinsmead, in perfect order, cost 2150.  
And  
One ORGAN by Mason & Hamlin, Eleven Stops, in good order.  
Further Particulars and inspection may be made on application to the Undersigned.

Terms:—as usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1916. 838

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Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1916. 838

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Hongkong, July 15, 1916. 838

# HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, or with swellings and inflammation, and, if you have a bad leg, you will find it a relief to use the "Grasshopper Ointment" and Pills. It is a powerful remedy for all such ailments, and is sold by all chemists and druggists. It is a powerful remedy for all such ailments, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

**GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.** Prepared by **ALBERT HUGHES**, 11, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong. Price in England 1/6 and 1/3 per box. Agents:—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

# AUCTIONS.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. Hughes and Hough have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

ON  
**FRIDAY,**

the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong, The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT No. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1888.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 401=8445 Square Feet, Proportion of Annual Crown Rent, 884.45

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101= 575 Square Feet, Proportion of Annual Crown Rent, 8.75

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**

Solicitors for the Liquidators of The Deutsch Asiatische Bank, or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,

The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1916.

# AND

On the same date,

**FRIDAY,** the 11th August, 1916, after sale of the property above described, a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION will be commenced within the Building, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, formerly the premises of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, of the Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, Etc., Etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises.

As follows:—  
Four Large Fire Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Oakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Arm-chairs, Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc. Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view from Friday, 4th August, until day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**

Solicitors for the Liquidators of The Deutsch Asiatische Bank

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 28, 1916. 889

# FOR SALE.

ONE of our NEW TYPE-TAPPET SPINNING MACHINES, with numerous spindles, also ONE VERY VALUABLE CROSS-TUBE BOILER with all fittings working pressure 80 lbs. per square inch mounted on trolley.

Apply:—**GILMAN & Co.,**

For full particulars.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1916. 830

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PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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**ALEXANDRA ONE**

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**ALEXANDRA ONE**

# THE REAL GERMANY.

## PREPARED TO FIGHT ANOTHER WINTER.

## EXPECTATION OF GOOD HARVEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN "THE TIMES.")

I have tried to make it clear that severe military defeat and the cutting of German communications with the East can alone undermine and destroy the foundations of German confidence. Economic pressure by itself is unlikely ever to bring Germany to her knees as long as she retains her present sources of supply. But it would be foolish to underestimate the importance of the economic pressure. Given military defeat or the cutting of the Eastern communications or both, the privations which the German people have endured would hasten the collapse of their resistance.

The broad facts of the economic situation in Germany seem to be accurately appreciated in England, but there appears to be a tendency—it is perhaps natural—to over-estimate the present effect upon public opinion of increasing privations. So far as I can judge, the moral of Germany has thus far adapted itself pretty thoroughly to all difficulties which have yet arisen.

The public generally is prepared for the possibility of another winter of war. Almost any German now says, in reply to a question as to how long he thinks that the war will last, "I am afraid that we shall have to stand another winter." He almost always puts it just like that, "I am afraid we shall have to." What sustains the ordinary public is the constant assurance that, however hard life may be, and the difficulties are only temporary. It is still almost universally believed that victories, and more victories, will end in a German peace, and that then all the present troubles will be at an end.

At the present moment the worst difficulties are regarded as temporary in an even narrower sense. Everybody, that is to say, is looking for great relief of economic tension as soon as the harvest is got in. As far as the actual evidence of an ordinary traveller can go, I must confirm the official assurance that the harvest is likely to be a very good one. The crops at present look splendid. In this connection it should be understood that one of the chief objects of the Government in the control of the food supply is to regulate consumption—not merely to restrict it as much as possible.

LOOKING AHEAD.

It will have been noticed that the food difficulties in Germany seemed suddenly to increase in the month of October last year—just at the moment when improvement was expected on the completion of the getting in of the harvest. They really meant, although the Government was careful not to say so at the time, that the harvest was a bad one. This year every effort will undoubtedly be made to increase rationing after the harvest. That would probably be done to some extent even if harvest expectations were not realized, because so many promises have been made that they cannot safely be disappointed. But the main point is that the German Government is always looking ahead.

Every arrangement has been made this year for a particularly accurate estimate of the harvest. Precise instructions were issued to all landowners many weeks ago, and the census-taking began on June 1. The official census will take place at various dates for various crops, beginning with corn in July and ending with potatoes and beet in September. The increase in the area under crops since the beginning of the war is astonishing. What is most noticeable about the ordinary eye is the increase of the area devoted to potatoes.

There is no doubt whatever that life in Germany is now very hard. When one has had personal experience of the other side of the bread and butter ration, it is difficult to understand how the great mass of the people, especially in towns, exist upon them. In the country, at any rate, one usually finds, on investigating an individual case, that means are found to supplement the rations in a variety of ways—not all of them honest. Farm servants, for example, help themselves to an increasing extent, and by no means all of the food that leaves shops reaches the customers. As the list of foods under Government control increases, the privations of the individual naturally increase also. The strict control of the meat supply was a radical change, and it is obvious that the institution of egg tickets will seriously restrict the consumption of what has been a most powerful supplement to other rations.

A DRAUGHT OF HERRINGS.

More potent than ever are now being eaten in Germany, but the most favorable development of late has been an abundance of herrings. They suddenly made their appearance in large quantities about three months ago. I do not know where they really come from, but they are always called "North Sea herrings," and the public is gratified by their name as well as by their excellent quality.

The food control involves an enormous amount of work, and even where the small officials of all kinds have to work very long hours without any addition to their pay.

THE FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES" OF India, in the weekly review writes:—India unquestionably requires additional currency. As the supply of sovereigns is cut the chief resource open to Government is to mint rupees. The Mint and Currency Office returns indicate a steady output of rupees, which do not remain long in Government treasuries or banking reserves and which become absorbed in up-country bazaars and the theatres of war in Africa and Mesopotamia. Although the slack season has set in, there is no return flow of money to the central reservoir. India is patiently and calmly bearing the shortage of currency, but until and unless large additions take place to our currency it will be futile to expect any considerable stretch of cheap money. Government is now wide awake and appears closely to follow the existing currency situation. The financial interests are satisfied with the progress of events, and the co-operation and co-ordination between Government and the banks considerably strengthened public confidence. The bazaars are fairly full of money at present because the chief Indian discount houses have curtailed operations, and are going in for the usual monsoon period of rest and account taking.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have a most annoying habit of crying, which can be cured by giving them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the child a few drops of the remedy, and the crying will stop. The remedy is sold by all chemists and druggists.

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THE FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES" OF India, in the weekly review writes:—India unquestionably requires additional currency. As the supply of sovereigns is cut the chief resource open to Government is to mint rupees. The Mint and Currency Office returns indicate a steady output of rupees, which do not remain long in Government treasuries or banking reserves and which become absorbed in up-country bazaars and the theatres of war in Africa and Mesopotamia. Although the slack season has set in, there is no return flow of money to the central reservoir. India is patiently and calmly bearing the shortage of currency, but until and unless large additions take place to our currency it will be futile to expect any considerable stretch of cheap money. Government is now wide awake and appears closely to follow the existing currency situation. The financial interests are satisfied with the progress of events, and the co-operation and co-ordination between Government and the banks considerably strengthened public confidence. The bazaars are fairly full of money at present because the chief Indian discount houses have curtailed operations, and are going in for the usual monsoon period of rest and account taking.

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## WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY



E

QUALITY

TRY IT

AND BE YOUR

OWN JUDGE

IT HAS

ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS" IN WOOD

A.S. WATSON &amp; CO. LD.

HongKong and China.

## W.M. POWELL LTD.

LTD.

## OUR SUMMER SALE

COMMENCES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

As prices are advancing, this is an opportunity of securing many bargains:—

Evening Dresses, Millinery, Neckwear, Flowers, Hosiery, etc.

Special Prices to clear Ladies' white Canvas and Buckskin Shoes, and Cotton Dress Materials.

## THE DIARY

## MEMOS. FOR TO-DAY

8.30 p.m.—Meeting of the H.K. Water Polo Association at the V.R.C.  
9.15 p.m.—The Palladium, Kowloon.

## General Memoranda.

**FRIDAY, August 4:—**  
Second Anniversary of the War.  
8.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Matting, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
8 p.m.—Route March by Police Reserve.  
8 p.m.—Special War Services in St. John's Cathedral and Union Church.  
**FRIDAY, August 5:—**  
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S. "Tahiti".  
**MONDAY, August 7:—**  
Bank Holiday.  
Entries close for H.K.C.C. Men's Doubles Tennis Handicap.  
**THURSDAY, August 10:—**  
Concert by Humphrey Bishop Co. at Government House.  
**FRIDAY, August 11:—**  
3 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road Central (formerly the Deutsch Asiatic Bank) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's; and afterwards Office Furniture, Bales, Fittings, etc. etc. at the above mentioned premises.  
**SATURDAY, August 12:—**  
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co's. half-yearly Meeting.  
**SAT. AND MON. August 13 & 14:—**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Stock in Trade of C. J. Gentry & Co. at Alexandra Building.  
**SUNDAY, August 13:—**  
6 p.m.—Full moon.

## KEEP IT HANDY

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is always to be had. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

## GERMAN TERRORISM.

THE cheers which greeted Mr. ASQUITH's emphatic reaffirmation in the House of Commons of the Government's resolve that such crimes as the atrocious murder of Captain FRATTI, and Nurse CAVELL, by German military tribunals will not go unpunished when the time comes, must find an echo in the breast of every British subject throughout the world. In the meantime Mr. ASQUITH has stated that the question of taking some immediate action is engaging the attention of the Government. Whether retaliation in kind is meant we must wait and see. This has often been publicly advocated both in the House of Commons and out of it; but when once that sort of thing is begun where is it to end? We do not believe that there is another people on the face of the earth equal to the Germans for sheer barbarity. When Lord KITCHENER once referred to the German methods of warfare as "vying with the savagery of the Dervishes," he spoke with a soldier's knowledge of warfare by savage races and was in a position to institute the comparison in his mind. It would indeed be a sorry day if all the nations of Europe forsook civilised ideals and aspired, like Germany, to emulate the savagery of the Dervishes. The astonishing thing is that the "Cultured German" has not by this time learnt that "German frightfulness" has absolutely failed in its purpose and that, so far from terrorising her adversaries, it has only served to make them the more determined to treat Prussian Militarism as the mad dog of Europe whose existence must be terminated. Hitherto students of the war have regarded this Prussian terrorism as calculated and a matter of order. Mr. HILAIRE BELLOC has declared that the note of calculation is to be seen in the fluctuations through which the policy has passed. "When the enemy was absolutely certain of victory, out-numbering the invader by nearly two to one, and sweeping all before him, we had massacres upon massacres. Then came the months when he felt less secure, and the whole thing was toned down by order. Pillage was reduced to isolated cases, and murder also. Few children suffered. A recovery of confidence through his Eastern successes last summer renewed the crimes. Poland is full of them and the Serbian land as well. In general, you have throughout these months of his ordeal a regular succession of excess in violence when he is confident of restraint in it when he is touched by fear." Can this conclusion be accepted to-day? Surely there never was a time since the war began when the Germans were less confident of winning the war than they are to-day. But like they any the less lawless and savage in their conduct of the war? Mr. ASQUITH quotes the recent crimes at allowing that the German High Command has recovered the

policy of terrorism "under stress of military defeat." This is obviously a correct view to take. The wholesale deportation of the people of Roubaix and Lille is clearly an act inspired by despair and a sense of impending defeat, and we trust that the time may not be far off when the Powers will be in a position to avenge the crimes Germany has committed by the full punishment of the criminals directly responsible for them. The reiterated intention to exact this punishment may serve to prevent further atrocities if, as Mr. BELLOC has said, "the effect of fear upon the dull soul is a characteristic familiar to all men who know their Prussian from history."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A thief has stolen from 21 Ashley Road, Kowloon, money and jewellery to the value of \$439.

Messrs. Morson and Taylor advertise that they have authorized Mr. A. E. Crapnell to sign their firm per procurator.

Mr. E. H. Ray announces that he has admitted Mr. P. J. Falconer as a partner in his business of Ship, Freight and General Brokers.

Mr. George Grimble announces in our advertisement columns that he has admitted his son, Mr. Eric Grimble, and Mr. U. C. Galluzzi as partners in his business.

A sale of three propellers, copper, brass and iron pipes, etc. ex. s.s. "Chiyo Maru," as advertised in another column, will be held by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett at the Kowloon Godowns to-morrow.

H.K.V.R. Orders dated to-day says:—The Parade ordered for the 4th August 1918 is hereby cancelled, also the Parade for the Mounted Section at Polo Ground on 3rd August 1918.

The change of programme at the Palladium to-night contains an extremely exciting story of American Diplomacy, "The Money Kings," in 3 parts. Also interesting views of the Panama Canal, "In the Red Man's Country," comics, etc., etc.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be "At Home" on Saturday 5th instant at 4.30 p.m. on the occasion of the presentation of Gold and Tennis Prizes. Mrs. P. R. Wolf has kindly consented to present the prizes to winners. An American Tournament is being arranged for the afternoon. Tea will be served.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The Report of the Board of Directors is as follows:—  
Gentlemen,—The Directors beg to submit their Report for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1918.

**ACCOUNTS.**  
The Profit on Working Account amounted to \$102,228.11 as compared with \$98,539.24 for the corresponding period of 1917, being an increase of \$3,688.87.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$32,806.70 brought forward from 31st December, 1917, shows a credit balance of \$137,677.05, which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of—	
\$3.00 per share on	
20,000 Shares	\$ 60,000.00
To transfer to Reserve	
and Renewals A/c	20,000.00
To write off Steam	
Launch	2,900.00
To carry forward to	
New Account	\$4,777.05
	<b>\$137,677.05</b>

## DIRECTORATE.

Mr. J. W. C. Bonner resigned his seat on the Board on the 29th May, 1918 and Mr. J. Scott-Harston was invited to fill the vacancy thereby created. Mr. Scott-Harston's appointment requires confirmation at this Meeting.

Dr. J. W. Noble applied for leave of absence on 10th July, 1918, and Mr. A. O'Leary was invited to act for Dr. Noble during such absence. Mr. Lang's appointment requires confirmation at this Meeting. Mr. Francis Matland resigns by rotation but offers himself for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

The Accounts for the Half Year under review have been audited by Messrs. A. E. Love, F.C.A. and J. Hennessy, S.E. A.S.A. the latter acting for Mr. H. Perry Smith, F.C.A. on leave. Messrs. A. E. Love and H. Perry Smith offer themselves for re-election.

## FRANCIS MATLAND.

Chairman.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

A coolie coming off the Macao Steam boat wharf was found to have six tins of prepared opium concealed in his girdle. He was arrested and at the Police Court this morning fined \$500 or three months' imprisonment.

## THEFT OF SEWING MACHINES.

A clever device to secure four sewing machines was revealed at the Police Court this morning when two men were charged with theft. According to Inspector Kent, one of the men went to a sewing machine shop in Des Voeux Road and asked for the machines. He said he had no money but told the shopkeeper that if he sent his book to the Ching Cheong shop it would be chopped showing that the order was all right. The man was handed the machines and asked that they be sent down to the Cheung Chan Wharf. The shopkeeper dispatched his book and had it chopped and then sent the machines to the wharf and even went to the trouble of getting a permit for them. Later on he became suspicious and asked his loki to go to the wharf to ascertain if the machines were still there. The loki on returning said the machines had gone. A report was made to the Police and after enquiries detectives recovered the machines from Tai Ping Shan, and arrested two men.

On the application of Inspector Kent the case was adjourned until Friday.

## A DARING ROGUE.

A remarkable theft of \$70 was reported to the Police yesterday by a Chinese tailor who said a man came to him and informed him that the Chief Justice wanted to see him as there was a complaint against him that he had been making uniforms for the Chinese Revolutionary Army. The tailor accompanied his informant to the waiting room at the Supreme Court and was there told he would have to find a bail of \$70 and that he would be communicated with as to the "day" on which he was to appear. The tailor handed over the bail money and has not been seen or heard of the man since.

## LAW V. MORALITY.

## MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATIONS.

Law is very valuable, but it does not supercede morality altogether, was one of the remarks of Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning in an argument with Mr. W. B. Hind. The latter appeared to defend a Chinese merchant for obstruction. The merchant denied that he was guilty of the offence but said his loki was liable. The loki had been dismissed on the same charge by Mr. Wood, who held that the man who paid the coolies was responsible.

Defendant admitted that he paid the coolies but said he charged the amount on his bill to the other man for whom the coolies were really hired. Mr. Orme commented that it was a disgraceful thing for one merchant to come there and blame another for obstruction and then for the latter to come forward, after the case had been dismissed, and say the first merchant was responsible. The Magistrate thought the attention of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce should be drawn to the incident. Eventually the case was adjourned in the hope of ascertaining who was really liable.

## SOLICITOR-MOTORIST DEFENDANT.

Mr. E. Lo, solicitor, and another Chinese gentleman appeared at the Court on a summons this morning for failing to reduce the speed of their motor cycles when passing a warning signal.

Inspector Garrod said Mr. Jenkins, the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), was unable to be present until Friday.

Mr. Needham, who appeared for Mr. Lo, said Friday was an awkward day and Mr. Lo, who appeared for the other defendant, protested against an adjournment. He had been waiting in the Court all the morning and did not know the case was not going on.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Fah Tsi Yat Po's Service.)

## SERIOUS RIOTING IN HANKOW.

## A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

SHANGHAI, July 31.  
Last night there was serious rioting in Hankow, said to be in consequence of a revolt of railway guards.

This was followed by a big fire which destroyed four big blocks of houses on the Chinese side behind the German concession.

The rioting has since been quelled.

## TANG SHAO-YI.

PEKING, July 31.

Tang Shao Yi leaves Shanghai for Peking on August 4th. He will become Premier and Minister of Finance.

## NOTES FROM CANTON.

In order to meet the ever growing military expenses Governor-General Lung Chai Kwong decided to resort to the simple expedient of issuing paper money to the face value of \$2,000,000 and announced that any person who refused to accept this paper money as lawful tender, would be dealt with under martial law. Inasmuch as there is no silver reserve for cashing these notes, the merchants are unanimously resolved to refuse to accept these notes and propose to suspend business until the Governor-General's decree is cancelled.

The only news of fighting to hand is of an engagement in the Ko Tung district from 8 to 2 p.m. on the 30th. The fight was between Yunnan soldiers from the North and General Lung Chai Kwong's troops, but according to the Chinese papers, which side won the fight is uncertain.

The cruiser *Kong Hong* had her wireless installation damaged by a shot from Shek Wai Tong and it is recorded in the Chinese papers that another warship was detached to inform the Governor-General of the damage and to ask that engineers should be sent to repair it. Four experts from the Wireless College were sent.

## TWO MURDERS.

The bodies of two men who had apparently been murdered were found in two different Police districts yesterday. The first discovery was made in the bushes at the junction of the Tytan and Stanley Roads. The dead man had numerous wounds on the head and body inflicted by a sharp instrument.

The second dead man was found in a house at To Kwa Wan, Hung Hom. He was lying on the floor with a bad stab wound in the abdomen. The body was removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

## WORK ON THE WRECK OF THE "NILE."

## FINAL EFFORT TO REELOFT THE STEAMER.

The refloating of the s.s. *Nile*, which sank off Iwajima, Suwo Province, appears to be hopeless, says the Osaka Mainichi. The Mitsui Bishi & Kyard, as everybody knows, has been endeavouring to raise the steamer during the past two years, and is reported to have expended about 750,000 on the work. It would seem, however, that the attempt to raise the steamer is not to be abandoned, as it is said that the Dockyard has determined to build four large pontoons and make a final effort to refloat her. In the event of this final attempt resulting in failure, the Dockyard will abandon the work. *Kobe Herald*.

## A SENSATIONAL STORY.

In connection with the reports regarding a "concession plot" against the Harwich Lane boats, the "Dagbladet" learns from a reliable source that attempts at this nature are not new. Upwards of a year ago, it is stated, both at Brussels and Cologne, offers were made to Dutchmen to sink one of the East India liners in the *Boer Canal*. The manner of carrying out the plot was to be different, however. The man to undertake the enterprise was to sail in the ship as a passenger as far as Port Said, and there regulate the time, so as to sink the boat in the middle of the Canal. The object was to render the transport of troops in other vessels impossible. As the offers are given either to Germany or the occupied territory, the plot is not so far off from being carried out. It is stated that only three men were named, and over the latter there is a good chance of getting on well in the future.

## PRACAR ON BOARD DUTCH STEAMER.

## STORY OF HOW POLICE QUELLED DISTURBANCE.

## OFFICERS SHOOT.

The jury, at an inquest last evening held to enquire into the facts which brought about the death of a coolie on board the s.s. *Van Linschoten*, during Friday night's riot, unhesitatingly returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The Coroner, Mr. J. R. Wood, entirely agreed with the verdict and said it seemed to him that the steps taken by the officers were not in excess of what the situation demanded and that they were fully justified.

The *Van Linschoten*, it will be remembered, was conveying back to their homes in China, 800 plantation coolies who had finished a five years' contract at Java with the Dutch Planter's Association. Ever since they had left Java there had been trouble and at Hongkong on Friday night there was a general rising by the coolies against the boat discharging cargo at Hongkong and thus delaying the ship on her voyage to Swatow. The situation assumed an alarming aspect at the Kowloon wharf and so threatening did the coolies become that revolvers were fired and the deceased coolie was shot in the head.

Last night the Coroner apologised for calling the jury—Messrs. H. Northey (foreman), S. F. de Pina and J. G. dimer—at such short notice and at such a late hour.

The local agent of the Java-China-Japan Lijn, who gave evidence said that before the arrival of the ship he had asked for a police guard to be put on board the boat, because of the trouble in Singapore, but when he went alongside no guard had yet arrived and he thereupon telephoned to the Water Police Station. P.S. Pincoot and others arrived, and then ensued the riotous scenes. The affair, in his opinion, was very serious, and the measures taken were very necessary.

The Coroner asked why the guard was not present, Inspector Gordon said the guard was expected on July 27th, the guard was kept all day on the 27th, and up to 5.30 p.m. on the 28th, and they were then discharged, as it was thought the ship would not arrive. Within half an hour the ship came in. It was only an Indian guard, and he did not think they would have been much use; it was too tough a job for them.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that the law was that when there was a riot it was the duty of every citizen, whether he was of the military or police, to do his best to put it down. It was evident that there was a riot on the *Van Linschoten*, and the jury had to consider whether the measures taken by the officers were necessary to repel it. The evidence showed that there had been a lot of trouble on the ship, and when the vessel arrived at Hongkong things became really serious. If the jury considered the measures taken were necessary then they should return a verdict of justifiable homicide. If they thought the measures were too severe then a verdict of manslaughter ought to be returned.

The jury returned a verdict as indicated.

## MASSEY'S COMMERCIAL MAPS AND DIRECTORY.

We have received from the compiler and publisher a copy of Massey's Commercial Maps and Directory of Hongkong and Canton for 1918. It is "a guide to Firms and Agencies with a classified list and four maps." The present issue we regard as a considerable improvement on previous issues. The information in the book is well arranged, and well printed, while the loose maps, of the central part of Hongkong, the Peak district and the Shamoen (Canton) lithographed on a large scale in colours are not the least useful parts of the compilation. In common with many other directories this one contains the annoying feature of printing names in the lists in varying type. A practically unknown firm is often printed in bold black type, while firms of first-class standing are printed in such small light type that they are apt to be overlooked. The explanation, of course, is that there are firms who will pay to have their names printed in black type, and firms who will not. The alphabetical list of residents is free from this blemish, all the names being printed in uniform type. Apart from the little criticism we have made—which as we have said applies to many directories in these days—Massey's Commercial Maps and Directory for 1918 is a very creditable production.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Changes of water, climate and surroundings all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cures it. It is found on board the train or steamship if they are really suffering and you want to get on your feet again.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF A GIFT FROM HONGKONG.

Mr. Donnan Fuller has received the following letter from the President of The National Institute for the Blind:—

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st May enclosing draft for \$25-10-10 in aid of our Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund, being half the proceeds of an Ontario Selection performance given at St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday. I enclose an official acknowledgment herewith, with my very warm thanks for this generous contribution. Your letter of Feb. 28th enclosing draft for \$25-11-11 (proceeds from sale of programmes at your Piano Recital) was duly received, and an official acknowledgment mailed to you on April 25th with grateful thanks. I trust this has safely reached you. I have much pleasure in enclosing an advance proof of the annual report of the Institute, together with a report of our work at St. Dunstan's for the soldiers and sailors blinded in this terrible war, together with some leaflets etc. which I trust you may find of interest.

With reiterated thanks, and assurances of my sincere appreciation of your valuable help.

Yours very truly,  
(Sd.) C. ARTHUR PEARSON,  
President and Hon. Treasurer.

## THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

## PROGRESS AT THE HANKOW END.

Mr. A. G. Cox, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway at Hankow, supplied the following information re progress made during the year 1917 in connection with the annual report of the Commissioner of Customs for 1915.

"The purchase of all land required for the line from Wuchang to Changsha—230 miles—was completed during the year. Owing to high floods and exceptionally heavy rainfall there were numerous delays in earthwork, but very fair progress was maintained throughout the year. Up to the end of the year 3,584,645 cubic yds. of earthwork were completed, this quantity representing 61 per cent. of the total amount to be done. The monthly output in earthwork has increased at a very satisfactory rate from month to month. Quite good progress was maintained in the building of bridge abutments and culverts; all masonry and concrete work over the first 28 miles has been completed, and between 40 and 60 per cent. completed on the remainder of the line. The war in Europe has given rise to delay in delivery of the first indent for bridgework, the whole (with exception of two 60 foot spans) for the 24 bridges have been received, and the steelwork is being erected on the first district from Wuchang. The cost of steel bridgework under contracts let in the latter part of the year shows great increase over former prices. Track laying has been seriously delayed, owing to the settlement of an embankment in swampy ground near the 5th mile; the settlement has been slow, and the process of making up and consolidating the bank a tedious one. The general office, the residences of the managing director and the engineer-in-chief and all staffs quarters were completed during the year and occupied. An electric power plant, purchased from the I. & K. (American) section is being erected. In the meantime the quarters of the managing director and the engineer-in-chief and all staffs quarters were completed during the year and occupied. During the early part of the year we dispensed with the services of four foreign engineers, owing to the desire to economise. Since then, nine have left the majority of them having gone to the war."

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

## COMPARISON WITH A MONTH, A YEAR, AND TWO YEARS AGO.

Retail prices of food on June 1 were higher than on May 1 by about 24 per cent., according to the Board of Trade Labour Gazette, published last month. British and imported meat advanced on the average about 4d. to 1d. a pound.

Compared with June 1, 1917, retail food prices showed an average increase of 20 per cent. The greatest proportionate advances were in the prices of potatoes and granulated sugar, which rose by 60 and 50 per cent. respectively. British and imported beef and British mutton were from 60 to 75 per cent. dearer, and frozen mutton was nearly 40 per cent. dearer. Eggs, cheese, fish, bacon, tea and milk showed advances ranging from about 15 to 20 per cent. Butter and margarine prices rose 14 and 12 per cent. respectively. Bread and flour prices showed little change.

Comparisons with July 1914 show increases in the prices of the better cuts of British meat averaging between 50 and 60 per cent., while cheaper cuts of imported meat have doubled. Bacon is nearly 40 per cent. dearer than in July 1914, fish 35 per cent. dearer, potatoes, flour, bread, cheese and tea from 50 to 60 per cent. higher. The price of granulated sugar remained about two and a half times that prevailing immediately before the war. Milk and butter showed advances of about 30 per cent., and margarine an increase of 18 per cent.

The total average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 55 per cent., which is reduced to 43 per cent. if the increase in the price of tea and sugar is deducted.

## CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bankers'	127 1/2
China	127 1/2
Indo	127 1/2
Overseas	127 1/2
Union	127 1/2
Y.M.C.A.	127 1/2
Y.N.C.A.	127 1/2



# THE WAR.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 31.  
General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué says:  
Last night was spent in improving the positions we gained yesterday. There are no further developments in the situation.

As a result of local encounters we advanced our posts at some points of the plateau north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

### THE FRENCH FRONT.

Paris, July 31.  
A communiqué says:  
The enemy last night multiplied his counter-attacks against our positions at Bois-de-Hem and Monacu Farm. Fighting was particularly violent at the latter place, where the enemy momentarily gained a footing. A brilliant counter-attack, however, drove him out. All attacks at Bois-de-Hem were repulsed by our fire.

During the attacks, our batteries on the left bank of the Somme enfiladed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses. An enemy attack on the north-eastern slopes of Hill 904 failed under our fire.

### GERMAN TERRORISM.

THE DEPORTATIONS FROM LILLE.  
TREATED LIKE SLAVES.

London, July 31.  
It is suggested in Paris that the Allies make a joint declaration to exact retribution on the conclusion of peace for the Fryatt and other outrages, including the deportation of 18,000 civilians from Roubaix and Lille which is now proved to have been carried out in the cruellest manner.

It appears that the inhabitants were aroused from their sleep in the middle of the night and ordered to assemble at their front doors. The German soldiery passed, selecting its victims. Families were broken up and respectable girls and prostitutes were herded together.

The Bishop of Lille protested in the strongest manner to the German commander, pointing out the dangers of such promiscuity, and the anguish caused to widowed mothers.

Official evidence shows that the deportees were treated like slaves.

### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S RESOLVE.

London, July 31.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the Government had learned with the utmost indignation of the atrocious murder of Captain Fryatt and the question of taking immediate action was engaging their serious attention. Coming contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties in connection with the wholesale deportations from Lille, and other occupied parts of France it showed that the German High Command under stress of military defeat, had renewed its policy of terrorism. It was impossible to conjecture what further atrocities might occur, but the Government would repeat emphatically their resolve that these crimes should not go unpunished—(cheers)—when the time arrives. They were determined to bring the criminals, whoever they might be, and whatever their position, to justice.

In cases such as this the man who authorised the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all.

Sir Edward Carson suggested the introduction of a Bill making it clear that we refuse to admit the German people into the company of nations until such crimes are expiated.

Mr. Asquith said the Government would consider the matter.

The Merchant Service Guild is arranging for a memorial to Captain Fryatt.

Captain Fryatt's wife states that her husband was not carrying at the time of his capture a gold watch. It was stated from German sources that a gold watch for smoking salamis was found on him.

### RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON KOVEL.

Petrograd, July 31.  
The Russians advancing on Kovel are across the whole stretch of Stokhod between Kovel Sarny and Kovel-Rejstche railways.

### FLUSHING MAIL-BOAT SUNK BY A MINE.

London, July 31.  
The Flushing mail-boat "Wilhelmina" has struck a mine and is sinking. The weather is calm.

An Amsterdam telegram says that only the "Wilhelmina's" hull is visible. The ship's boats are proceeding to the Noordvinder.

### ENCOUNTER WITH A ZEPPELIN.

HARD LUCK OF A BRITISH AIRMAN.

London, July 31.  
The Admiralty announces that an aeroplane pursued a Zeppelin thirty miles off the East coast at 5.15 today. The pilot had fired two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he became temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine-gun flying off and stunning him. When he recovered consciousness the Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen. He therefore returned.

### ENEMY VESSELS SEIZED IN ALLIES' PORTS.

London, July 31.  
In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that the following enemy vessels had been seized in the Allies' ports:

British ports	144
French	12
Russian	80
Italian	50

The British and Italians were employing all the vessels seized in their ports and a considerable number of vessels which had been captured on the high seas; while the Portuguese had seized 71 steamers and three sailing ships—(Cheers)—all of which would be employed as soon as the necessary repairs had been effected.

### STEAMERS SUNK.

London, July 31.  
The British steamer "Claudia" and the Norwegian schooner "Mars" have been sunk.

### PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

NO BRITISH CLERGY ALLOWED TO MINISTER TO THEM.

London, July 31.  
In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that Germany had not replied to the proposal to allow British clergymen to minister to the prisoners of war, although uninfected German clergymen in Great Britain were permitted to minister to German prisoners of war.

### THE NEW YORK DISASTER.

New York, July 31.  
The Dock Agent and President of the Company owning the barge whence the fire is alleged to have emanated have been charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion.

### THE EXECUTION OF AN IRISH JOURNALIST.

London, July 31.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon would hold an inquiry into the death of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington.

### CANADIAN FOREST FIRES.

200 LIVES LOST.

Ottawa, July 31.  
It is now estimated that 200 lives were lost in the forest fire. Whole families were exterminated. Refugees are pouring into the towns to the south and east. The fire has destroyed a large number of houses and churches and has caused a great deal of property loss.

### THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, July 31.  
Mr. Asquith, speaking on Mr. Dillon's motion asking the Government's intentions regarding Ireland, declared that Ulster could not be brought into Home Rule without her consent.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Asquith affirmed that Home Rule could not be taken off the Statute Book. Although the negotiations had broken down they had revealed an approximation of attitude and created a new situation.

Mr. Devlin said he would never agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, but he hoped that something would be done by means of further negotiations with Ulster members.

Mr. McNeill expressed a similar hope. Mr. Bonar Law said while it was true that Home Rule was on the Statute Book he would do his utmost to prevent it coming into operation unless an amending act accompanied it. The readiness of the Unionist members of the Cabinet to allow Home Rule to come into operation showed the Unionist good-will.

### NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

The Rt. Hon. H. C. Duke, K.C., Unionist M.P. for Exeter, has been appointed Irish Secretary.

### NO LORD LIEUTENANT AT PRESENT.

Mr. Asquith announced that the Government did not intend to appoint a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the present.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE COMBINED OFFENSIVE.

PROGRESS TO DATE.

London, July 31.  
The British are now attacking the enemy's third line, which the Germans have enormously strengthened, utilising the forced labour of thousands of Belgians.

Opinion in Paris, based on the slaughter of the German reinforcements and the weakness of reserves, is confident that the Germans will have to retire to new positions. It is stated in Rotterdam that there have been no German troop movements on a big scale westwards since the failure of their counter-offensive, but their guns have been greatly increased in number. Karl Weigand, the pro-German correspondent to the American Press, comments that there are no signs of the Allies wavering in the Somme, where the fighting is like all the famous battles in history rolled into one.

Meanwhile it is pointed out in Petrograd that General Brusiloff's line, 250 miles long and extending from the Pripiet river to the Carpathians, is now 60 miles farther westward than it was seven weeks ago.

It is estimated that General Brusiloff put 750,000 of the enemy out of action, including 400,000 prisoners.

The progress of General Sakharoff has now brought the whole Russian front into line, and General Brusiloff has gained the point of departure for the next great push.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

Petrograd, July 31.  
A communiqué states:—The Russians continue their successes. In the Stokhod region they took 1,000 prisoners on Saturday. They are also advancing south of the Rozschy-Kovel railway.

After breaking the enemy's front they captured 417 Germans.

### GERMAN POSITION THREATENED.

London, July 31.  
A German communiqué admits their withdrawal from the great salient formed by the bend of the river Stokhod in the direction of Kovel.

The Times correspondent at the Russian Headquarters describes the operations leading up to the above result. He says that General Brusiloff, within an hour of beginning his offensive on the 28th July, captured 38 German guns and 4,000 Germans.

The retreating enemy is concentrating about Kovel, where the battle is developing into one of the fiercest in the campaign and threatens the entire German position. The Germans are fighting like demons, preferring being bayoneted to surrendering.

The correspondent describes General Kaledin as an extraordinary commander, who first broke the enemy front west of Lutsk. He took 10,000 prisoners and 47 guns in a single day.

He advanced 47 miles, surmounting the most formidable obstacles, and assisted by General Lesh, he crushed the German efforts to recover their lost ground.

### A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC-CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY is a water over-camp solution. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea. It is a water over-camp solution. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of colic, cholera, and diarrhoea.

### THE FIRE IN NEW YORK BAY.

### ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

New York, July 31.  
There were few fatalities, but the property damage was of the heaviest description. It is estimated at \$5,000,000, including 40,000 tons of raw sugar valued at \$5,250,000. Cars loaded with salt pork, ammunition, 13 storage warehouses, and six piers were damaged. The Statue of Liberty was slightly damaged.

### FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

SEVERAL TOWNS DESTROYED.

North Bay (Ontario), July 31.  
The towns of Cochrane, Matheson, Munika Station, and Timmins have been destroyed by forest fires. Porcupine Junction and Ingoqua Falls are burning. A hundred have been killed and many injured.

### GERMAN PRESSURE ON SWITZERLAND.

GOODS OR NO COAL.

Basle, June 30.  
In view of the gravity of the situation which may arise for Swiss railway communications and industries in consequence of the German Note regarding goods retained in Switzerland by the Swiss Government, M. Decoppet, the President of the Confederation, has been kind enough to give me the following information on the subject. M. Decoppet, the President of the Department of Commerce and Industry, was present during part of our conversation, and added some observations on points connected with his office.

M. Decoppet said the question is one of grave difficulty. Germany some time ago demanded delivery of the merchandise in question and about June 12 informed the Swiss Government that if he request was not complied with in a fortnight she would send no more coal to Switzerland. Up to the present Germany has sent 12,000 tons of coal daily in German trucks at 20s. 3d. a ton without "compensation," whereas English coal delivered in Italy costs over 28 francs, even if she could supply coal, cannot secure the rolling stock for transport, and Switzerland has nothing like the 1,000 trucks necessary for daily transport.

If the threat were carried out a grave industrial crisis would arise at the end of a week. The total value of the goods retained is about \$240,000. They consist chiefly of 25,000 bales of cotton, and food of about one-fifth of the total value. This cotton was bought in Switzerland by German agents before the end of April, 1915, before cotton was declared contraband, and reached Switzerland through Italy, which had not then joined in the war. At the time of the formation of the Swiss Trust the Entente Governments undertook to consider any difficulties arising from the question of compensation. The Swiss Government considered the situation a case in point, and it is for that reason that it has sent delegates to Paris to present their views to the representatives of the Allies. The President fully recognized that Switzerland depends on Germany for its industries, and spoke with much gratitude of what the Entente have done for his country during war. On the whole, he assured me, he was hopeful of a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty.

The Swiss Government has asked Germany for an extension of the fortnight granted for decision of the matter. No answer has yet been received. The conference of a viscountcy on Lord Rossmore raised him to the highest rank ever attained by an English Jew. Previously some had ever risen above a barony. The first English Jew to be raised to the peerage was the late Lord Rothschild, whose father, Baron Lionel Rothschild, was the first Jew to gain election to the House of Commons. Sir George Jessel was the first Jew to be sworn of the Privy Council, to enter a British Government (as Solicitor General), or to be appointed a judge (Master of the Rolls). Lord Fitzmaurice was the first Jew to hold a peerage office in the Government, and Mr. Herbert Samuel, Lord Lyons, Goldsmid, was the first Jew to receive a baronetcy. His son, Sir Francis Goldsmid, was the first Jewish Baron of the Empire, and the first Jew to be knighted. Later in life misfortune overtook him and he reverted to his earlier faith, retaining, presumably, his knighthood.

### HONOURS CONFERRED ON ENGLISH JEWS.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

General Brusiloff, says a writer, was one of the first commanders to realize that the present war is an engineers' war. He believed in technique above everything. Not content to sit at headquarters or fill in his time in inspecting the staffs of corps and divisions, he spends much of his time in the actual fighting line. Men and officers must see him and feel him, he says. Only in such a way can a true union be created between the chief and the army. Brusiloff is simply adored by his army, notwithstanding his severe discipline and his occasional brusqueness. He is beloved because his men know that no demands he makes of them are so severe as those he puts on himself. During the whole period of his command he has not left the army for a single day, neither has he asked his leave for a single day. He has been seen by every member of his army, and the affection of his troops for him is intense.

### THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1916, at noon for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be brought before the meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 15th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TIGGART,  
Acting Secretary.

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. ALBERT EDWARD CRAPPEL to Sign our Firm per Procuration from this date.

MOXON & TAYLOR.  
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916.

### NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. PERRY JAMES FLOSTZ as PARTNER in my business of Ship, Freight, and General Broker.

The Business will from this date be carried on under the name and style of HAY & FALCONER.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916.

### NOTICE.

I have this day admitted my son Mr. ERIC GUNDEL as PARTNER in my business, which will from this date be carried on under the name and style of GUNDEL & CO.

GUNDEL & CO.  
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916.

(Continued on page 6.)

### COMMONWEALTH STEAMSHIP LINE.

MR. HUGHES'S PURCHASE OF SHIPS.

Their names, dates of building, and gross tonnage of the fifteen steamers bought by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, to be operated as a State-owned Steamship line to be called "The Commonwealth Government Line," are as follows:

Name	Date	Gross Tonnage
Strathgordon	1907	4,379
Strathgordon	1907	4,403
Strathgordon	1908	4,398
Strathgordon	1908	4,417
Strathgordon	1907	4,390
Strathgordon	1907	4,412
Strathgordon	1907	4,398
Strathgordon	1908	4,393
Strathgordon	1908	4,390
Strathgordon	1915	3,570
Strathgordon	1907	4,394
Strathgordon	1907	4,371
Strathgordon	1908	4,371
Strathgordon	1912	4,021

The ten "Strath" ships have been taken from Messrs. Burrell and Son's large fleet. The purchase price will run into one or two millions.

The Commonwealth Government has appointed Mr. H. B. G. Larkin, Commonwealth shipping representative on the High Commissioners' staff, to be general manager of the new line, and Mr. Larkin has opened temporary offices at 72, Victoria-street, London, S.W. He has deputed Messrs. Turner, Davidson, and Co., of 1, Fenchurch-street, E.C., through whom the ship was acquired, to be London brokers of the Government line. Many of the vessels are now employed on Government business, and as they become available they will be sent out to Australia to load wheat for the United Kingdom.

### PRODUCTS FOR HOME MARKETS.

Asked for a statement on his transaction Mr. Hughes said:

The difficulty of obtaining tonnage to transport the products of Australia to the ports of the United Kingdom and those of the Allied countries, and the high rate of freight which, except where controlled by admiralty requisition or Admiralty influence, threatened to become prohibitive have during these last few weeks become so acute that in order to protect the interests of the producers the Commonwealth Government recently decided to purchase a number of steamers in order to ease the situation.

The negotiations have now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the vessels as they came to hand will be renamed and employed on the Government line. The fleet will be known as the "Commonwealth Government Line," and it is hoped that with fair allotment of other British tonnage the producers of Australia, who in normal times market more than 80 per cent. of their total output within the Empire, will be able to place their products on the home markets.

It is well known that Australia is, and has been, selling many of her goods—for example, lead—to Britain at prices considerably lower than the market rates, and it is to the interest of Britain both during the war and in normal times that the Australian producer shall be able to obtain freight at reasonable rates.

The purchase by the Commonwealth Government of the vessels will not interfere with the business of the Australian trade. There is ample room for all. But the Australian Government Line will, so far as its tonnage capacity goes, guarantee Australian producers reasonable freight.

Mr. Larkin has made the following statement for publication:—  
The primary intention is the carriage of Australia's products to the world's markets, but vessels will, of course, be run and managed on similar lines, and will be required to provide a reasonable profit. Purchases made to date comprise 15 goods, serviceable and modern cargo steamers, with an average deadweight capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 tons. Of course, a comparison with the present rates, which have been so high, shows that the vessels will be a most valuable asset to the Commonwealth Government.

Mr. Hughes has purchased on very favourable terms.

### To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

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GUNDEL & CO.  
Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916.

(Continued on page 6.)

### An Unhygienic Mouth.

is a standing menace to health.

### PYORRHOCIDE POWDER.

promotes oral hygiene by correcting many conditions of an incipient pyorrhoeal nature. It is indicated with Dentist thus establishing its value in the treatment of sore, bleeding, swollen gums. PYORRHOCIDE retards the accumulation of salivary calculus, one of the principal causes of.

### PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease).

Correct and prevent pyorrhoeal conditions by using PYORRHOCIDE regularly every day as a dentifrice. PYORRHOCIDE is a fresh and much cleaner of high efficiency and is soothing and healing to the oral tissues.

### QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

Harper & Co., Ltd.  
31 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONG KONG.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
KINGDOM PATENT  
OF THE COLONY.

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## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

From	Steamers	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI	NORE Capt. D. Ashbury	5 p.m. 4th Aug.	Direct Service
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	NOYARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	Neon 11th Aug.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer Kaiser-I-Elm
SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 14th Aug.	Direct Service
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Finckley, R.N.R.	About 15th Aug.	Direct Service

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

## O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)  
AMERICAN LINE. FOR VICTORIA, AND TACOMA, VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOI, KORE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.  
"CANADA-MARU" Capt. T. Suruga, Friday, 18th Aug., at 3 p.m., omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM AND COLOMBO.  
"SHINKO" MARU, Wednesday, 16th Aug., at 7 a.m.

JAVA LINE. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR.  
"YERIMO MARU", Friday, 4th August, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AMOY.  
"SOSHU MARU", Wednesday, 2nd Aug., at 9 a.m.  
"KAIJO MARU", Capt. Murakami, Sunday, 6th August, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy.  
Proceeding to Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy.  
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

TEL. Nos. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	6th August.	27th August, at 11 a.m.
EASTERN	18th September.	4th October, at 11 a.m.

All above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipments at CAPE TOWN, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND AFRICAN LINE.

Steamers from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Cape Town with	On or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

## FOR NEW YORK

S.S. BOLTON CASTLE, On or about 28th August. It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal. For Freight & further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (NORTH SEA MAIL & S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, via Manilla and Sourabaya.

S.S.	For	On or about
S.S. HOKUTO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	26th Aug.
S.S. BANRI	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	28th Aug.
S.S. RIJUN MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	14th Sept.
S.S. BOKUTO MARU	For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	16th Sept.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHUNHUA	Aug. 2, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENGLING	Aug. 3, at 4 p.m.
PORT COURET	SHENGLING	Aug. 4, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Aug. 5, Daylight
HAIPHONG	SUSUKI	Aug. 6, at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHUNHUA	Aug. 8, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUT".  
MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming" & "Tea." Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Tea."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung" and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	TAKEKAWA	FRIDAY, Aug. 4, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSAO	SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI	LAISANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 8, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
The steamers Katsung, Namang, Luang & Fooking have about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (linked Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the Yachung, Kumsung leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settlement are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

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## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAICHING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 1st August at 3 p.m.
KAITAN	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 4th August at 2 p.m.
HAICHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 8th August at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Telephone No. 36.

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## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## STRAIT, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "NOYARA," Captain T. H. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, 11th August, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship "Kaiser-I-Elm" from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured below departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "Calcutta" due in London about 25th September, 1916.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1916.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship "CITY OF NAPLES," Captain Fitz, will be despatched for the above ports on 12th August, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to THE BANK LINE LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, July 19, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "ITO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark and the Goods are loaded.

Consignees' Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 15th August, 1916, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Consignees' representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, July 29, 1916.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining on board on SATURDAY, 26th July at Noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be "as used" or "as stored" August 1st, 1916, and all Cargo remaining undelivered on 3rd August at 5 p.m. will be "as used" or "as stored" August 1st, 1916.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 4th August at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed after the 17th August, 1916.

K. DOI, Agent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1916.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. "KUMHANG," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods being landed at their risk into the Godowns and or extra landings at the Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where, and from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods are cleared by the 4th August, 1916, and subject to rent.

All Goods not cleared and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us, and no claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATH







## To-day's Advertisements

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd Aug. 1916, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 26 Colwyn of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon),  
advised ex S.S. "CHIVO MARU,"  
COFFER, BRASS & IRON PIPES,  
FITTING, Etc., Etc., Etc.  
Also  
BRONZE PROPELLERS.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
On view Now.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916. 899

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## FRIDAY,

the 4th Aug. 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
One BLACKWOOD CABINET,  
One BLACKWOOD CHAIR,  
SUNDRY SILVER and  
PLATED WARE.  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916. 893

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the deceased), on

## FRIDAY,

the 4th Aug. 1916, at 2.30 p.m., at the Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
One 6-inch TRANSIT THEODOLITE by Troughton & Simms of London in good condition.  
One (practically new) GRAMOPHONE with Cabinet and Records.  
And  
One LEATHER SEWING MACHINE.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 1, 1916. 884

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses, with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$25 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata."

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 days, Credit 30 days, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "Mail" Hongkong. Code: A.B.O. 6th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

22, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

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